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| CCQs: | Notes: |
| Exactly how was cotton their best crop? Was the invention of the cotton gin developed only in the U.S.A.?  That’s strange. How can you grow and change without developments? It’s a bit contradictory.  Why had the South not changed? Did they prefer old traditions better than new things? Or was it that they preferred to have simple lives? | MI (1st and 2nd): The South had like the North, had experienced change and growth.  Details:   * Southerners had spread to the Southwest establishing new communities, states, and markets on the way. * Southern agriculture was important to their economy, some major cash crops were sugar, rice, tobacco, and most importantly cotton; had helped their economy prosper; put them close to emerging capitalist world of the U.S. and their European trading partners. * Southern society, culture, politics, etc. changed as a result of demographic and economic changes; South was very different than when it first started.   MI (3rd): The South had grown, but no new developments had occurred, unlike the North.  Details:   * From the beginning of the South to around to 1860, the South remained an agrarian society; there were few important cities and industries, still the same in 1860. * In 1800, slavery was a large part of plantations for the South; that system had strengthened by 1860. * The South had become increasingly unlike the North and more sensitive to what they considered a threat to their lives. |
| Summary: In the South, they had experienced change and growth like the North had during the 19th century, but without any developments. This type of change and growth would make the South increasingly unlike the North. | |